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26 March 1996

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda item 28
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 26 March 1996 from the representatives of France, Germany, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We would be grateful if you would have the enclosed text of the Final Document of the Contact Group Ministerial Meeting, dated 23 March 1996, and of the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 28, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sir John WESTON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations

(Signed) Yuriy V. FEDOTOV
Chargé d'affaires, a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of the Russian
Federation to the United Nations

(Signed) Francesco Paolo FULCI
Ambasssador
Permanent Representative of Italy
to the United Nations

(Signed) Alain DEJAMMET
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
France to the United Nations

(Signed) Tono EITEL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Germany to the United Nations

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the United States of America
to the United Nations

ANNEX

[Original: English and Russian]

Final Document of the Contact Group Ministerial Meeting, dated 23 March 1996

The Contact Group Ministers met in Moscow on 23 March 1995 to review the implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina signed in Paris. They reconfirmed their commitment to a strict, just and even-handed approach to the implementation of the Agreement and underlined the significant investment of resources which the international community had already made to this end.

On the whole, implementation is proceeding according to the timetable established by the Agreement. An important threshold has been reached with the transfer of territories between the two Entities within the deadline set out in the Agreement. However, many problems remain which, if left unresolved, will affect the stability and irreversibility of the peace process.

The peace process is now entering a new stage in which the primary responsibility will be on the Parties to give substance to the civilian provisions of the Agreement. The objective of this new stage will be to create a climate of genuine trust and cooperation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This objective can only be achieved if the Parties demonstrate political will and a sense of initiative to make the peace process a success. The Contact Group Ministers received reports which indicated that this necessary will was lacking. They appealed to all Parties to live up to their responsibilities. This implies both strict compliance with the Parties' obligations in the Agreement and their genuine commitment to reconciliation and to building a common future.

Difficulties encountered at the initial stage of implementation demonstrate the complexity of the task. The Contact Group States, the signatories to the Agreement and the representatives of international organizations present today have reaffirmed their determination to mobilize further their implementation efforts and to ensure that the Parties comply with their obligations.

The Ministers have given careful study to the review of compliance submitted by the High Representative and the Implementation Force (IFOR) Commanders. They supported their conclusions and drew the Parties' attention to the problems in compliance in the following areas: release of prisoners; implementation of the constitutional framework; withdrawal of foreign forces; ensuring freedom of movement; cooperation with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia; and ensuring freedom of expression and of the press.

In particular, they agreed that failure to release prisoners was a serious case of non-compliance.

They regretted that, despite the Parties' undertakings, given at Geneva, that release would take place by 23 March, this had not happened.

They noted that the obligation to release prisoners was unconditional and agreed that, unless the prisoners were released, it would not be possible to confirm the economic reconstruction pledging conference on the scheduled dates of 12 and 13 April. The High Representative will propose other measures to be taken immediately against any Party that fails to comply with this obligation.

The careful review of specific areas of implementation of the Agreement leads to the following conclusions:

1. IFOR is fully deployed and operational. A constructive interaction between the contingents participating from various countries has been established, offering a good example of partnership and cooperation in the common interests of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and non-NATO countries.

The IFOR Command and the High Representative, in his capacity as overall coordinator for civilian implementation, are carrying out their duties actively and purposefully. The Contact Group Ministers gave them their full support. They considered that it would be difficult to ensure concerted action on all aspects of the operation without efficient coordination of their efforts and mutual support.

The Contact Group Ministers demanded that the Parties fulfil their obligation to withdraw immediately all foreign forces.

The large quantity of land-mines remaining throughout the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina poses a particular threat. IFOR, the United Nations, the European Union and the High Representative, together with many non-governmental organizations, are considering additional measures to remove this threat. But the primary responsibility for removing, dismantling or destroying all mines rests with the Parties themselves. Support for the newly created Mine Action Centre is essential.

2. All civilian implementation structures called for in the Peace Agreement have now been established. Coordination between the various international institutions has been intensified, though even closer coordination would help the High Representative to continue to implement his mandate effectively.

The activities of the Joint Civilian Commission and other joint bodies established in accordance with the Agreement, as well as the meetings between the governmental leaders of the Entities conducted by the High Representative, are of paramount importance.

For civilian implementation of the Agreement to be successful, strong support, including financial, should be given to the activities of the High Representative, the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) missions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other international organizations operating in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Contact Group Ministers drew the attention of the international community to the significant funding requirements of the implementing agencies.

If those requirements are not quickly met, the realization of the goals of the Peace Agreement will not be achieved.

3. The Contact Group Ministers deplored recent events in Sarajevo. Reaffirming their commitment to a multi-ethnic community in Bosnia and Herzegovina, they expect all Parties to put into place additional measures to ensure security, freedom of movement and conditions for the return of people affected in Sarajevo and all other transferred areas.

4. The Contact Group Ministers noted in particular that the Parties have not yet amended tne Entities' constitutions to ensure their conformity with the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was noted that the Parties committed themselves to rectifying this situation as soon as possible. It was emphasized that provisions of the Entities' constitutions that fail to comply with the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina were null and void.

5. Success of the Bosnian Federation is crucial to the entire peace process. Citing the upcoming Bonn anniversary meeting of the Bosnian Federation, the Contact Group called upon the Parties to move forward vigorously on measures to strengthen the Federation, in particular those agreed to in Rome and Geneva.

6. A primary goal of the next phase of implementation is the preparation and the establishment of the conditions for elections. In this regard, the Contact Group gave its full support to the work of the OSCE Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Free, fair and democratic elections, held within the time-frame set out in the Agreement, will lay the foundation for representative government and ensure the progressive achievement of democratic goals throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

To this end the Parties should:

- Strictly abide by the rules and regulations established by the Provisional Election Commission for elections at the national and local level;

- Remove all obstacles to election campaigning by all political parties and forces;

- Adopt agreed standards concerning the media in order to assure free and equal access to it for registered candidates;

- Foster the free circulation of information about the election process;

- Renounce the exploitation of nationalism, ethnic separation and hatred in the election campaign.

7. The Contact Group Ministers supported the efforts of the United Nations to fully deploy the United Nations International Civilian Police Task Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina by mid-April. It called upon States Members of the

United Nations to fulfil their commitments to urgently contribute qualified officers to the Force.

8. The return of refugees and displaced persons remains an urgent element in the re-establishment of the political and economic life of the country. The Contact Group Ministers stressed the need to facilitate the exercise of the right of return of refugees and displaced persons as set forth in the Agreement. In this regard, the Ministers further noted the reaffirmation by the Parties of their obligation to fully cooperate with UNHCR and to ensure the efficient functioning of the Commission for Refugees and Displaced Persons provided for in annex 7 to the Peace Agreement.

9. Ensuring the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in Bosnia and Herzegovina is indispensable to a lasting peace. The activities of all international organizations in this field should be coordinated fully through the High Representative's Human Rights Coordination Centre.

In this connection, elaboration of a uniform methodology of collecting and assessing human rights information is particularly urgent.

The Contact Group Ministers took note of the following commitments confirmed by the Parties:

- To assume responsibility for the active functioning of the Commission for Human Rights as provided for in annex 6 to the Agreement;

- To ensure that human rights monitoring would be carried out unimpeded;

- To provide access to relevant information to the High Representative's Human Rights Coordination Centre, OSCE, UNHCR and to any other organizations authorized by the United Nations Security Council with a mandate concerning human rights or humanitarian law.

Those who have not done so should adopt an amnesty law without delay.

10. Recalling the Parties' commitment in Geneva, the Contact Group Ministers stressed the importance of full cooperation by all Parties with the ICRC Working Group on missing persons.

11. The Contact Group Ministers stressed the need for all Parties to cooperate fully with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in the investigation and prosecution of war crimes and other violations of international humanitarian law. The Ministers drew particular attention to the understandings reached in Rome and Geneva.

12. The Contact Group Ministers noted the importance of resolving outstanding difficulties arising from the demarcation of the Inter-Entity Boundary Line. The work of the Inter-Entity Boundary Commission should be completed to ensure smooth demarcation of all areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

13. The Contact Group Ministers noted the importance of settling the question of the disputed portion of the Inter-Entity Boundary Line in the Brčko area.

Given the sensitivity of the matter, they requested the Parties to select their arbitrators without delay.

14. The Contact Group Ministers noted that full implementation of the agreed confidence-building and arms control measures is an important element of the peace process.

In this connection they called upon the Parties to conclude before 6 June 1996 the Agreement on arms control measures.

The ultimate goal of these efforts is to achieve balanced and stable defence force levels at the lowest numbers consistent with the Parties' respective security.

The creation, when the time comes, of a "Regional Table" inspired by the Stability Pact will also constitute a guarantee for long-term peace in South-eastern Europe.

15. The economic rehabilitation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is of key importance, as is the need to provide for economic reconstruction in the whole of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Priority should be given to projects that contribute to the economic reintegration of the country and facilitate the process of reconciliation. The Ministers welcomed the resources that have already been allocated to urgent rehabilitation work.

The Parties have direct responsibility to kick-start the economy; Ministers expect them to:

- Contribute actively to the economic rehabilitation and reconstruction of their own country, cooperating actively with the assistance being received from the international community and facilitating the work of international agencies; in particular:

  - Institute immediately in each municipality an economic rehabilitation programme designed to clear up the destruction created by war and the restoration of normal services (utilities, transport and other local services) and promote, on a crash basis, the rebuilding of domestic accommodation, giving priority to the employment of demobilized members of the armed forces;

  - Cooperate with each other and the international economic agencies in creating a programme of this kind in Sarajevo, the modalities of which will be discussed very shortly within the Joint Civilian Commission for Sarajevo.

With any necessary technical expertise from the international agencies, Republika Srpska should arrange for water and electricity supplies to be reconnected to Goražde without delay.

16. The Contact Group called attention to the critical importance of the upcoming 12-13 April Pledging Conference and the need for all participants to

come prepared to fulfil the existing commitments and to make substantial contributions.

17. The participants agreed that a review of the implementation by the parties of their commitments would be conducted regularly and that a comprehensive assessment of the results of the first six months of implementation would take place in Rome on 13 and 14 June 1996, as agreed to previously.

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ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (HABITAT II)

Note by the Secretary-General

1. At the 6th meeting of its third session, on 16 February 1996, the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) recommended to the General Assembly that it authorize the Economic and Social Council at its resumed organizational session, in May 1996, to decide on the accreditation to the Conference of the non-governmental organizations that had not been recommended for accreditation by the Conference secretariat. 1/

2. So that the General Assembly may take the required action, it will be necessary to reopen consideration of agenda item 95 (c), entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)".

1/ A/CONF.165/PC.3/2/Add.4 and Corr.1, annex II.

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ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES, QUESTIONS RELATING TO REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS

Note by the Secretary-General

1. At the 2nd plenary meeting of its organizational session for 1996, on 9 February 1996, by its decision 1996/212, 1/ the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly provided for the establishment of an Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as Assembly resolutions 1958 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963, 2294 (XXII) of 11 December 1967, 36/121 D of 10 December 1981, 42/130 of 7 December 1987, 45/138 of 14 December 1990, 48/115 of 20 December 1993 and 49/171 of 23 December 1994, in which the Assembly provided for subsequent increases in the membership of the Executive Committee, took note of the request regarding the enlargement of the Executive Committee contained in the letter dated 23 November 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ireland to the Secretary-General, 2/ and recommended that the Assembly take a decision at its fiftieth session on the question of increasing the membership of the Executive Committee from fifty to fifty-one States.

2. In order for the General Assembly to consider this question, it will be necessary to reopen consideration of agenda item 109 entitled "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions".

1/ See E/1996/INF/3.

2/ E/1996/5.

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Agenda item 45

THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA: PROCEDURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FIRM AND LASTING PEACE AND PROGRESS IN FASHIONING A REGION OF PEACE, FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT

Letter dated 25 March 1996 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I wish to bring to your attention the enclosed statements by the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) and the Government of Guatemala, which were issued on 19 and 20 March 1996 respectively (see annexes I and II). URNG agreed, as a contribution to progress in the peace process, to suspend temporarily offensive military operations against military barracks, detachments and installations and troop movements on the roads, and the Government announced that, in response to URNG's decision, President Alvaro Arzú was issuing instructions to the Army to cease counter-insurgency operations.

These decisions are very positive developments which augur well for the continuation of the peace negotiations and the conclusion of a comprehensive peace agreement. They will alleviate the suffering of the civilian population, a goal to which both parties are committed under the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights signed in March 1994. They will also build further upon the sense of mutual confidence that has characterized the relationship between the Government of President Arzú and URNG, and thus help to create a climate conducive to the consolidation of democratic change in Guatemala.

As stressed in my report of 16 February 1996 (A/50/881) to the General Assembly on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala (MINUGUA), measures recently taken by the Government of Guatemala and URNG have led to a strengthening of the rule of law and a gradual demilitarization of political life in that country. The decisions announced yesterday by URNG and the Government are praiseworthy new steps in that direction.

As you are aware, the Government of Guatemala and URNG are currently engaged in complex negotiations on social and economic issues. Both parties agree that a broad agenda of social and economic progress is a necessary component of a lasting peace. On that basis, I consider that favourable conditions exist for bringing the negotiations on that important issue to a fruitful conclusion. I will continue to do my utmost to facilitate that process and I hope that the round of negotiations to be held next week in Mexico City will bring concrete results.

In a statement issued on 21 March 1996, I congratulated the parties on the significant step forward which they had taken. I take this opportunity to reiterate to the States Members of the United Nations my invitation to them to increase their support for the Guatemala peace process and, in particular, their support for MINUGUA, whose activities are, in the view of both parties, critical to the success of this historic endeavour.

I should be grateful if you would bring the contents of the present letter and its annexes to the attention of the General Assembly.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

ANNEX I

[Original: Spanish]

A substantive contribution to the negotiations and to peace - Statement by the General Command of the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca

The General Command of URNG takes a positive view of the fact that the negotiating process for peace in our country has been renewed under circumstances of mutual trust between the parties. At the conclusion of the recent round of negotiations, the commitment to fulfil the agreements already signed, keep the agenda intact and respect the Framework Agreement of January 1994 was reaffirmed. This constitutes an important basis for continuing the negotiating process.

The General Command wishes to make a substantive contribution to advancing the peace process. Accordingly, it agrees temporarily to suspend offensive military operations, attacks on military barracks, detachments and installations and troop movements on the roads. The military units of URNG will go into combat and repel any type of aggression or attack by the Army. The political and propaganda activities being conducted by our guerrilla units are not being suspended.

ANNEX II

[Original: Spanish]

Press release by the Government of Guatemala dated 20 March 1996

The Government of Guatemala, in response to national and international public opinion, expresses its satisfaction at the statement by the General Command of URNG that it will temporarily suspend offensive military operations, attacks on military barracks, detachments and installations and troop movements on the roads.

For his part, the President of the Republic has issued instructions to the Guatemalan Army that, in response, it will cease its counter-insurgency operations and engage solely in the activities corresponding to its constitutional mandate.

The Government of Guatemala considers that the foregoing reaffirms the mutual trust between the parties that characterizes the current phase of the negotiations, and reiterates its commitment to achieve as soon as possible a negotiated political solution to the internal armed confrontation, in order to strengthen the building of a firm and lasting peace.

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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE, THE UNITED NATIONS CONFIDENCE RESTORATION OPERATION IN CROATIA, THE UNITED NATIONS PREVENTIVE DEPLOYMENT FORCE AND THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE FORCES HEADQUARTERS

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRANSITIONAL ADMINISTRATION IN EASTERN SLAVONIA, BARANJA AND WESTERN SIRMIUM

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PREVENTIVE DEPLOYMENT FORCE

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions wishes to draw the attention of the Fifth Committee to a letter from the Controller dated 19 March 1996, on the financing of the above missions. The text of the Controller's letter and additional information provided to the Advisory Committee during its deliberations on the matter are contained in the annex to the present report.

2. In his letter, the Controller recalls that the General Assembly, by its decision 50/410 B of 23 December 1995, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operations in the former Yugoslavia for the period from 1 January to 31 March 1996 in the amount of $100 million and to assess an amount of $89.4 million.

3. With regard to the period beyond 31 March 1996, the Advisory Committee understands that the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Peace Forces (UNPF), the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), the United Nations Transitional Administration in Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES) and the United Nations Preventive

Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1996 is expected to be issued on 27 March 1996, i.e., four days before the expiration of the current financial authority granted by the General Assembly. The Committee points out that it will not be possible for it to consider the report of the Secretary-General in detail and to produce its report in such a short period of time.

4. Under the circumstances, the Controller, in his letter of 19 March 1996, requests that additional commitment in the amount of $140.1 million gross and an assessment in the amount of $150.7 million gross be authorized for the period through 31 May 1996. Detailed information relating to the requested additional commitment of $140.1 million and additional assessment of $150.7 million is provided in the annex to the present report.

5. The Advisory Committee was informed, upon request, that the cost estimates of $490.3 million gross for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1996 reflect, to a large degree, the anticipated schedule of deployment of military and civilian personnel. The Committee points out, in this connection, that there are currently some uncertainties with regard to the deployment of personnel which will affect the cost estimates.

6. Furthermore, the Advisory Committee was informed of the unencumbered balance of about $230 million resulting from the termination of the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) on 20 December 1995. However, it is not clear to the Committee, at this stage, what impact the balance will have on the cost estimates for the period under consideration.

7. The Advisory Committee requested information regarding the value of infrastructure, equipment and assets transferred from UNPROFOR to the Implementation Force (IFOR). The Committee was informed that the sale of UNPF assets to IFOR has to date resulted in the amount of $3.2 million.

8. Under the circumstances and pending its detailed consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNPF, UNMIBH, UNTAES and UNPREDEP, the Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly authorize, at this stage, additional commitments in the amount of $100 million gross for the period from 1 January to 31 May 1996 for the financing of UNPF, UNMIBH, UNTAES and UNPREDEP. Should the General Assembly decide on assessment, the Committee points out that the Secretary-General has requested an additional assessment of $150.7 million for the period through 31 May 1996.

9. The Advisory Committee points out that its recommendation with regard to the commitment authority of $100 million gross does not constitute the Committee's acceptance of any part of the budget proposal relating to the financing of UNPF, UNMIBH, UNTAES and UNPREDEP, which will be considered in detail by the Advisory Committee at a later stage during the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, as mentioned above.

Annex

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

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[illegible]

19 March 1996

Dear Mr. Chairman,

In his report to the General Assembly of 15 December 1995 (A/50/696/Add.3), the Secretary-General sought financing in the amount of $89,484,800 gross ($87,915,500 net) per month for the three-month period from 1 January to 31 March 1996 to meet the costs of the maintenance of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP), the liquidation of the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO) and the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), and the new operations in the former Yugoslavia that were expected to be authorized by the Security Council.

The Secretary-General further informed the Assembly that, pending the submission of all requested reports to the Security Council and subsequent action by the Council, and in the absence of precise information on operational requirements, it was not possible at that time to submit detailed cost estimates to the General Assembly.

By its decision 50/410 B of 23 December 1995, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operations in the former Yugoslavia for the period from 1 January to 31 March 1996 in the amount of $100 million gross ($98,430,700 net). An amount of $89,484,800 gross ($87,915,500 net) was assessed on Member States by the same decision.

This commitment authorization was provided to meet the costs of the following:

(a) The maintenance of UNCRO up to 15 January 1996, the date on which its mandate was terminated by Security Council resolution 1025 (1995) of 30 November 1995, and the repatriation of contingent personnel;

Mr. C.S.M. Mselle
Chairman
Advisory Committee on Administrative and
Budgetary Questions
United Nations
New York, N.Y.

/...

(b) The repatriation of those contingent personnel who served with UNPROFOR and who did not transfer to the Implementation Force (IFOR), following the decision of the Security Council in its resolution 1031 (1995) of 15 December 1995 to terminate the mandate of UNPROFOR on the date on which the transfer of authority from UNPROFOR to IFOR had taken place. The transfer took place on 20 December 1995;

(c) The maintenance of UNPREDEP, whose mandate was extended up to 30 May 1996 by the Security Council in its resolution 1027 (1995) of 30 November 1995;

(d) The maintenance of the Office of the Special Coordinator for Sarajevo;

(e) The maintenance of the Belgrade and Zagreb Liaison Offices;

(f) The liquidation of UNCRO and UNPROFOR, following the termination of their mandates, as well as that of United Nations Peace Forces headquarters;

(g) The initial costs of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), established on 21 December 1995 by Security Council resolution 1035 (1995);

(h) The initial costs of the United Nations Transitional Administration in Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES), established on 15 January 1996 by Security Council resolution 1037 (1996);

(i) The maintenance of 14 military observers deployed in the Prevlaka peninsula. The authorized strength of this mission, known as the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP), was increased to 28 military observers by Security Council resolution 1038 (1996) of 15 January 1996.

The report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNPF, UNMIBH, UNTAES and UNPREDEP for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1996 has been submitted for translation and reproduction and is expected to be available on 27 March 1996. An advance copy of the draft report (A/50/696/Add.4) has been provided to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

The total cost for all operations for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1996 is estimated at $490,308,700 gross ($482,612,500 net). The estimated non-recurrent costs and monthly recurrent costs for each operation are summarized in the attached annex. For administrative and budgetary purposes, the requirements of UNMOP and the Office of the Special Coordinator for Sarajevo have been included in the UNMIBH cost estimates and those of the Belgrade and Liaison Offices in the UNTAES cost estimates.

Should the Advisory Committee not be able to undertake the detailed review of the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNPF, UNMIBH, UNTAES and UNPREDEP that would permit it to make detailed recommendations to the Fifth Committee at the current resumed session, action will be required to provide the Secretary-General with financial authorization for these operations for the period beyond 31 March 1996. In that event, additional commitment authority is hereby sought in the amount of $140,194,500 gross ($135,477,200 net) for the period through 31 May 1996 and for the assessment of $150,709,700 gross ($145,992,400 net). This would bring the total amount authorized and assessed through 31 May 1996 to $240,194,500 gross ($233,907,900 net), compared to the estimated requirements of $490,308,700 gross ($482,612,500 net). These amounts include the total monthly recurrent costs from 1 January to 31 May 1996, the non-recurrent costs for UNMIBH, UNTAES and UNPREDEP, less the commitment authorization/assessment already provided by the Assembly in its decision 50/410 B.

Yours sincerely,

Yukio Takasu
Controller

Consolidated cost estimates for UNPF/UNMIBH/UNTAES/UNPREDEP
for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1996

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Non-recurrent costs		Recurrent costs							
			January 1996	February 1996	March 1996	April 1996	May 1996	June 1996	Total recurrent costs	Total costs
UNPF	201 759.5	gross	35 579.1	14 956.9	13 604.1	12 508.8	12 149.5	11 504.2	100 302.6	302 062.1
		net	34 687.2	14 444.0	13 182.8	12 087.5	11 728.2	11 082.9	97 212.6	298 972.1
UNMIBH	4 235.5	gross	1 966.0	5 090.2	7 797.7	11 297.4	11 131.6	11 220.6	48 503.5	52 739.0
		net	1 818.6	4 823.5	7 523.3	10 938.8	10 708.8	10 746.1	46 559.1	50 794.6
UNTAES	10 545.9	gross	5 916.7	14 519.7	16 448.8	20 599.2	20 933.2	21 392.8	99 810.4	110 356.3
		net	5 833.8	14 227.2	16 123.9	20 179.1	20 422.9	20 818.2	97 605.1	108 151.0
UNPREDEP	1 434.9	gross	3 651.4	3 781.9	3 858.8	4 004.2	4 183.0	4 237.1	23 716.4	25 151.3
		net	3 598.1	3 724.8	3 795.8	3 923.5	4 085.2	4 132.5	23 259.9	24 694.8
Gross requirements	217 975.8		47 113.2	38 348.7	41 709.4	48 409.6	48 397.3	48 354.7	272 332.9	490 308.7
Net requirements	217 975.8		45 937.7	37 219.5	40 625.8	47 128.9	46 945.1	46 779.7	264 636.7	482 612.5

PKO	Cost estimates for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1996	
	Gross $	Net $
UNPF	302 062 100	298 972 100
UNMIBH	52 739 000	50 794 600
UNTAES	110 356 300	108 151 000
UNPREDEP	25 151 300	24 694 800
Total	490 308 700	482 612 500

	Commitment authorization needed through 31 May 1996	
	Gross $	Net $
Total cost estimates	490 308 700	482 612 500
Less UNPF non-recurrent costs	-201 759 500	-201 759 500
Less June 1996 recurrent costs	-48 354 700	-46 779 700
Less current commitment authorization	-100 000 000	-98 430 700
Total	140 194 500	135 642 600

	Commitment authorization	
	Gross $	Net $
Assembly decision 50/410 B	100 000 000	98 430 700
Current request	140 194 500	135 642 600
Total	240 194 500	234 073 300

	Assessment	
	Gross $	Net $
Assembly decision 50/410 B	89 484 800	87 915 500
Current request	150 709 700	146 157 800
Total	240 194 500	234 073 300

Military and civilian personnel

	Military observers	Contingent personnel	Civilian police	International staff												Local staff	Total civilian staff
				USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Field service	General (PL)	Service (OL)	Security Service		
UNMIBH	-	-	1 721	-	1	2	4	11	40	49	8	142	4	115	3	902	1 281
UNMOP	28	-		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	6
Special Coordinator for Sarajevo	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	8
UNTAES	100	5 000	600	1	1	1	6	15	43	50	15	179	4	124	9	664	1 112
Belgrade LO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	4	-	5	-	4	-	14	33
Zagreb LO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	-	1	-	6	-	8	25
UNPREDEP	35	1 050	26	-	1	1	1	2	4	11	5	25	1	23	2	127	203
Total	163	6 050	2 347	1	4	4	15	30	96	119	28	354	9	274	14	1 720	2 668

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Agenda item 12

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Letter dated 25 March 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Interregional Seminar on the Role of Public Administration in Developing Infrastructure and Protecting the Environment (see annex).

The Division of Public Administration and Development Management of the Department for Development Support and Management Services of the Secretariat convened the seminar at Rio de Janeiro, co-organized with Brazil, through the Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and the Legal Amazon, the Ministry of Federal Public Administration and Reform of the State and the Getulio Bargas Foundation in cooperation with the FGV/Brazilian School of Public Administration. It was supported by the Government of Brazil as a contribution to the activities relating to the work of the General Assembly at its resumed session on public administration and development.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 12.

(Signed) Celso L. N. AMORIM
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Brazil
to the United Nations

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ANNEX

Report of the Interregional Seminar on the Role of Public Administration in Developing Infrastructure and Protecting the Environment

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 6-8 March 1996

INTRODUCTION

1. General Assembly resolution 49/136 (28 February 1995) emphasized that Governments and public administrations have new responsibilities for sustainable development, including protecting the environment. In preparation for the Resumed 50th Session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, through the UN Division of Public Administration and Development Management, convened an Interregional Seminar on the Role of Public Administration in Developing Infrastructure and Protecting the Environment, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 6-8 March 1996, co-organized with Brazil, through the Ministerio do Meio Ambiente, Recursos Hidricos e da Amazonia Legal (MMA), Ministerio da Administraçao Federal e da Reforma do Estado (MARE) and held at the Fundaçao Getulio Vargas (FGV) in cooperation with FGV/Escola Brasileira da Administraçao Publica.

2. The Seminar participants heard and discussed seven research papers on:

(a) Governance Issues in Developing Infrastructure and Protecting the Environment;

(b) Consensus Building, Civil Service and Civil Society: Coordination Mechanisms For Sustainable Development;

(c) Greener Government: The Incorporation of Environmental Considerations Into Policy-Forming and Administrative Processor;

(d) Organization and Management Challenges For Public Administrators Related to The Implementation of Environmental Management Strategies;

(e) Organizational and Managerial Challenges (in Sub-Sahara Africa);

(f) Market-Based Pollution Control Regulation: Implementing Economic Theory In The Real World; and

(g) Administrative Systems For Implementation, Evaluation and Feedback in Protection of the Environment.

3. The Seminar participants also studied "A Call To Action", the summary of Our Global Neighborhood, the report of the Commission on Global Governance, and discussed the report with Shridath Ramphal, Co-Chairman, and Manuel Camacho Solis and Celina do Amaral Peixoto, members of the Commission on Global Governance. Since there is a relationship between national and local public administration and international organization, the Seminar urged that the General Assembly closely study and act upon the Commission's report.

4. The Seminar discussion focused upon four challenges, namely:

(a) The challenge of how governance approaches and cultivates consensus building and participatory mechanisms relating specifically to infrastructure development and protecting the environment;

(b) The challenge of enhancement of strategic thinking and planning capacity of the public sector in the areas of infrastructure and the environment;

(c) Organizational and managerial challenges relating to the implementation of environmental strategies; and

(d) The critical challenges of implementation, evaluation and feedback systems for protecting the environment.

To successfully meet these challenges, the Seminar found that new models of public administration should be developed, stressing the partnership between public administration and civil society. It was stressed that improvement of public administration should focus on the total system as well as its specific component.

5. Participants included senior government officials, representatives of non-government organizations, commercial enterprises, academic institutions, from fourteen different States, and the United Nations Secretariat.

6. The Seminar was unanimous in its view that States and International Organizations must do much to strengthen the capacity of public administration to undertake sustainable development, and that unless public administration is enabled to be more efficient and effective, the objectives for environmental protection and sustainable development, as articulated in Agenda 21, cannot be achieved. (A proactive public administration is based on an organizational and managerial framework which views civil service as part of joint efforts of economic, social and political actors towards sustainable development. This framework includes elements such as:

- participatory procedures for policy planning, consensus building, implementation and monitoring;

- mechanisms for cross-sectorial policy planning and co-ordination in order to integrate environment-related aspects into infrastructure development and other relevant policy fields from the outset,

- increased transparency and accountability in order to ensure a more effective and efficient public administration.

7. Public administration reforms have to be geared at a better achievement of the principles in the Declaration of Rio de Janeiro and Agenda 21 on environmental sustainability, economic efficiency and social justice. In this context, since such tasks extend beyond each nation's borders, the Seminar recommended increased international and regional technical cooperation including support from the United Nations Division of Public Administration and Development Management in building and enhancing national public administrative capacity for sustainable development.

8. Public Administration cannot be expected to attain the reforms necessary to achieve sustainable development without widespread and substantial new programs for education and training, including the exchange of practical experiences and access to best management practices, such as "South-to-South" sharing of innovations. Such education and training should encourage the changing of mind - set of relevant actors and foster the capacity for strategic and catalytic leadership attaining sustainable development. This is a basic condition for the Seminar's recommendations.

9. Two further conditions are fundamental as well. A stable legal system, including the codification of principles of environment and development both internationally and within States, is required if all sectors are to work in a holistic and integrated manner. A stable economic system is required, in which new systems to restructure the presently unsustainable levels of public debt, both internationally and within nations, are designed; there is a need for procedures similar to the bankruptcy laws for commercial enterprises, to permit a new start where necessary in the public sector.

10. This Report of the Interregional Seminar covers three primary topics: First, "Policy and Governance Issues; Second, "Organizations and Management Challenges For Sustainable Government", and Third, "Implementation, Evaluation and Feedback Systems " .

I. POLICY AND GOVERNANCE

11. The purpose of this session has been to examine the role that environmental considerations play in development of infrastructure and improving public administration. The world's belated acceptance of the need for development to be sustainable, and the long history of problems resulting from unsustainable projects, today necessitate that all infrastructure development be planned and implemented with great care, taking account of direct and indirect environmental consequences. Without this care, the resources spent on the development are wasted because any short-term gain is outweighed by long-term costs. However, sustainable development demands more than a technocratic or ritualistic assessment of environmental impact; the interests of all those affected and considerations of social equity need to be fully taken into account. Development must be socially as well as technically sustainable if it is to provide lasting benefits.

12. Accordingly, new administrative systems must be developed to meet this challenge. There must be transparency, so that the basis for decisions and the process of reaching them is clear to all. There must be accountability, so that the decision-makers have to justify their actions and can be held responsible. There must be mechanisms for review and monitoring independent of the decision-makers. Above all, the whole approach must be based on the participation of all those affected. As far as possible, progress should be made on the basis of consensus, and even when consensus is not achievable, the process of listening to different views and seeing what common ground exists will help to improve our decisions. The administrative and decision-making processes must become inclusive ones, with real participation by the public, by interest-groups, by all branches and levels of government, by the international community. Only in this way can we hope to avoid the disasters of the past and present and hope to achieve progress that is sustainable. The method of reaching decisions is as important as the final outcome, for respect for the views and interests of others, is a fundamental aspect of creating a sustainable future.

POLITICAL ISSUES

13. The consideration of the role of the public administration can not be divorced from political issues or from the broader socio-economic context. Two particularly important points emerge:

(a) Different countries have very different conceptions of what the proper role of the public administration is. As a very simple example, should infrastructure projects be undertaken by the public or the private sector or should new forms of public/private partnership be developed?

(b) Without political will, public administration by itself can achieve little. Good administration can help to facilitate government, ensuring that the important issues which arise in society are addressed and that the best use is made of knowledge and expertise within and outside government. Unsuitable administration can provide obstacles to good government. However, it is not the task of administrators to make policy choices and only if there is a strong political will can sustainable development be achieved.

14. Sustainable development requires that governments adopt a new approach and cannot be achieved by government alone. Infrastructure policies must be inherently linked to environmental policies, and all be formed on a basis of transparency, accountability and broad participation.

CURRENT FLAWS

15. Several features at present prevent the public administration from operating so as to maximize progress towards sustainability. These include, for instance, the following:

(a) There is a concentration on short-term costs and benefits at the expense of considering long-term impacts.

(b) The administration is organized into sectoral or functional ministries with poorly developed mechanisms for cooperation on inter-sectoral issues.

(c) Information is likewise gathered and analyzed in a non-integrated way, with an emphasis on the "vertical" flow of information within each sector rather than on sharing information.

(d) Even when inter-sectoral bodies do exist, e.g. at cabinet level, the tendency is still to rely on issues being raised and resolved on a sectoral basis.

(e) Centralized structures tend to be slow and unresponsive, offering little incentive for innovation by staff at middle or lower levels.

(f) In small island states particular difficulties are caused by lack of expertise which results in a small number of individuals having to deal with too broad a range of issues.

(g) The financial and technical resources may not be available for the administration to operate effectively.

(h) In some countries the public administration is almost incapable of making any progress as a result of deep-seated structural, financial, ethical and political weaknesses .

16. Generally public administration tends to interact too little with other sectors, preferring to impose solutions rather than developing through consensus. Consensus may be difficult to achieve but it can be initiated through various advisory and consultative bodies and benefits can be gained through process of seeking consensus and in the compromises and cooperation which can be achieved on the way.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES

17. Administrative structures must be chosen to further the progress towards sustainable development. These can be based on a wholly integrated approach or make use of dedicated bodies which can provide a clear focus for environmental expertise. The existence of a Ministry of the Environment or other such body should provide a strong voice within government and can establish a sufficiently strong or of skill and expertise. In order to succeed, such a body must have real power and strong links with all other branches of the government, at national and local levels. The responsibilities of such a body must reflect our awareness that care for the environment requires much more than protecting a few national parks. If the body has broader responsibilities it can ensure better integration of policy, but there may be internal problems of priorities and cooperation. There may need to be a separation of functions so that dealing with complaints and enforcement lies in the hands of a different body from that giving rise to the problem.

18. Identifying particular ministers or officials in other bodies to have environmental responsibilities may also be useful. All branches of the administration must share a commitment to sustainable development and to principles of transparency, accountability and wide participation.

OBLIGATION TO ADDRESS ISSUES

19. Environmental factors should always be taken into account to ensure that unsustainable policies are avoided. At the very least, if environmentally harmful policies must be adopted, this should be the result of a conscious choice, avoiding or mitigating adverse environmental impacts wherever possible, and not because the environmental effects have been overlooked. Various mechanisms exist to ensure that environmental issues are considered within the administration before decisions are taken. The legislation governing particular functions can define environmental responsibilities, require that administrative bodies report on how they have taken the environmental consequences of policies into account, or establish procedures for environmental impact assessments not just of particular projects but of the underlying policies or programs as well. Consultation and the opportunity for others to participate in the policy-forming process are important features in ensuring that issues are identified and properly addressed.

INFORMATION

20. Scientific information about the environment is of crucial importance.

21. At present such information is often not available and there is not the structural or technical capacity to acquire it. Three major points arise:

(a) What information should be collected? This is a vital preliminary issue as policies based on incomplete or misleading information will not succeed.

(b) Who is to be responsible for (and will pay for) the collection and analysis of basic environmental data? At present information tends to be gathered in a fragmented way, with various bodies collecting and analyzing data for their own narrow purposes. There is a need for a concerted effort to ensure that there is an easy exchange of information between all concerned. This is an area where there must be cooperation between the public administration, private and academic bodies, non-governmental organizations and international agencies. All can contribute to networks and exchanges at local, national and global levels, and can play a part in ensuring that bodies at all levels have capacity to gather and analyze the information which they need.

(c) Who is to have access to the information? The information which has been gathered must be used to support decisions and to ensure that infrastructure is developed in an appropriate way. It must form the basis of systems of evaluation and monitoring. The availability of information is also essential for accountability. Public access is essential if those outside the administration are going to be able to participate properly in policy-forming and monitoring processes.

PARTICIPATION AND DECENTRALIZATION

22. A new attitude must be taken to policy formulation. This is not a task exclusively for a single body, but must be an inter-active process based on the involvement of many social actors, both within and outside government. These must be regarded not as outsiders, but as partners who can make a valuable contribution. Local government and local communities and social groups are particularly important, and their capacity to contribute fully must be enhanced. Much can be learnt by looking at where there has been success at local levels. There are many instances where major local achievements could be studied and copied elsewhere. Those outside government can participate through advisory bodies or through forms of self-regulation, e.g. through adhering to internationally recognized management standards. Participation on environmental issues will mirror broader political participation, and views may have to be actively sought from several sectors of the community.

ACHIEVING CHANGE

23. Change and reform of public administration will be demanded by rising levels of public awareness of environmental issues and problems, and can be influenced by nongovernmental and international organizations. To be successful, the change must take account of the institutional context within which the new ways of working operate. The public must also be involved and environmental education undertaken if there are to be lasting benefits. A clear view of the scope

and objectives of the change is necessary, as is the identification of all of the resources, human and material, which will be required and of how these are to be provided. For small island states, regional and international training or cooperation is particularly important. The United Nations Commission on sustainable Development should recommend changes in public administration systems for sustainable development along the lines recommended by the Seminar.

II. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SUSTAINABLE GOVERNANCE

24. The purpose of this session has been to explore the challenge to public administrators for improving infrastructure and protecting the environment through sustainable development. Traditional forms of government and public administration were not designed to meet these objectives. The recommendations of Agenda 21 are an emerging and still latent paradigm; the implications of how sustainable development will affect traditional forms of management and organization are still not completely understood. While Agenda 21 contains some of the elements of what this paradigm will require, at a practical level, many recommendations have to be further developed. Once the political will is present to govern sustainably, changes in organization and management will act to catalyze the rate of change, as well as to improve the coordination of activities between government institutions. These modifications will have to be complemented by similar changes in the private sector and by a more active and open process of development which actually involves civil society.

TRADITIONAL FORMS OF ORGANIZATION

25. Traditional forms of public administration organization have these limitations:

(a) are sectoral based and do not promote vertical flow of information, integrated and trans-sectoral thinking or holistic responses;

(b) compartmentalize various groups and their functions;

(c) do not always allow decisions about environmental protection to be made by appropriate levels of government (municipal, provincial/state, national, international) which may or may not be capable of dispassionate decisions for the common good;

(d) created organizational forms that have difficulty adapting to changing circumstances;

(e) have resulted in the formation of environmental line agencies which do not have the power or resources to enforce existing regulations and are marginalized from providing trans-sectoral guidance to other agencies where it is needed;

(f) do not allow public administrators to carry out innovative forms of financing. budgeting and general resource allocation;

(g) tend toward mechanistic/ritualistic applications and approaches to carrying out their functions rather than being effective; and

(h) lack systems to prevent or avert corrupt practices.

26. Examples of these inefficiencies were cited in a number of countries from various regions of the world. Creating an enabling environment to stimulate sustainable development can no longer be entrusted to unreformed administrative structures. Excessive foreign debt has also negatively affected the ability to develop infrastructure and protect the environment in may States.

ORGANIZATIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

27. There are a number of changes which will allow institutions to more effectively carry out their functions. Innovative ways of thinking about organizations may help develop a range of institutions and procedures capable of responding to, and providing for, different needs. Sustainable development requires that:

(a) organizations carry out planning and development exercises based upon a set of common principles, regardless of what sector they are responsible for - these principles could be coordinated by a central agency responsible for ensuring the sustainability of all line agency activities;

(b) no one agency be placed with the sole responsibility of "managing" the environment and sustainable development- this recognizes the trans-sectoral implication of environmentally based development principles (each department should have its own environmental bureau);

(c) a higher degree of coordination take place between all levels and sectors of government within each country;

(d) a central and line agency be developed to effectively coordinate the realization of sustainable objectives;

(e) some specific tasks such as the protection and conservation of the natural environment, habitat and parks are line agency functions under the mandate of an environmental department while sustainable development policies and regulations are often assigned to a central agency;

(f) trans-boundary environmental issues, involve the cooperation of local, regional, and global levels of administration; and

(g) government coordinates its activities within departments as well as with society.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR PROVISION OF SERVICES

28. Governments can be more efficient by being (i) catalytic, (ii) community owned, (iii) competitive, (iv) mission oriented, (v) enterprising, (vi) anticipatory, (vii) decentralized, and (viii) market oriented.
Just how these approaches are applied will depend on the specific function or purpose to be carried out. New forms of management also suggest that governments can realize higher efficiencies by providing direction to private enterprise for the delivery of services formerly provided by the public sector. For this to be effective, principles will have to be developed to delineate what types of decisions and services can most appropriately be delivered by government and the private sector. Each level of government should make objective decisions guided by principles and goals for sustainable development and not pursue unsustainable, limited or parochial interests.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

29. In terms of management there is a great need to provide transparency to the decision making processes. Decision makers must be made accountable for their actions as well as for the provision of services they are responsible for. Technical expertise must also be made available within each department. Limiting factors to more effective and efficient management include: (i) poor office infrastructure, (ii) low salaries, (iii) jobs-for-life, (iv) lack of performance evaluations, (v) lack of mission, and (vi) lack of skills upgrade on a regular basis for employees. In short, a more efficient civil service is required. To this end, donor agencies and the United Nations should encourage innovative results oriented public management.

30. Ultimately a number of factors will determine the most effective type of management in a given country including:

(a) the ability of the private sector to provide services required by society (this is limited or non existent in many poor countries).

(b) the skill level of public servants for operating in technical areas of environmental management;

(c) technologies available for carrying out certain tasks such as monitoring, communication, etc;

(d) the cultural context and local value systems (hierarchical versus non-hierarchical societies);

(e) the political commitment to support the functions of the organization being established;

(f) the instruments available to make appropriate policies;

(g) evaluative resources to determine whether the appropriate decisions have been made; and

(h) financial resources ultimately determine the types of management at local, regional, and national levels.

CATALYTIC/MARKET APPROACHES TO ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

31. Classic approaches to environmental management involved enforcement of regulations. Compliance can also be complemented by a range of incentives coordinated by central government to achieve sustainable development. Principal types of tax instruments include environmental charges and tax incentives. Non-tax instruments for effecting change include tradeable permits, user charges deposit refund systems, and subsidies. Finally, a number of non-economic incentives also exist to modify behavior. These include communicating and publishing information as well as education.

FORM TO REFLECT FUNCTION

32. In face of increasingly diminishing budgets public administrators today face the simultaneous challenge of:

(a) organizing and managing themselves more efficiently and effectively to meet the challenges of deficit reductions; as well as

(b) shifting the emphasis of their tasks trop one being a development paradigm dominated by economic growth to a more holistic one of sustainable development.

33. New forms of government and public administration will require organizational structures and innovative approaches to management which ensure transparency of process, accountability, efficiency in the delivery of services, and more effective guidance to the private sector to achieve sustainable goals. One guiding principle for who should make what types of decisions should be the ability of any one administrative body or level of government to make the most objective decision on a particular environmental issue.

III. IMPLEMENTATION, EVALUATION AND FEEDBACK SYSTEMS

34. The purpose of this session has been to explore how Government and public administration can establish and enhance the efficiency of environmental protection needed for sustainable development. A range of options exists for implementing and evaluating the effectiveness of systems for protecting the environment.

THE BASIC REQUIREMENTS

35. Prerequisites for all such systems are as follows:

(a) establishing means to collect base-line data about the conditions of the environment and public health;

(b) to identify conditions showing positive or negative trends;

(c) to make public the data and reports about the trends; and

(d) to provide this data to public and private sectors and civil society in general.

36. Fundamental to implementing the means to meet these prerequisites is having a stable rule of law reflecting the reality that all, including the weakest, are equal under the law and none, including the strongest, is above the law. Without a stable legal framework for an efficient civil service, an independent judiciary, and sound administration of the norms selected to maintain the public health and to protect the environment, there will not be sustainable development.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

37. In protecting the environment, the participation and cooperation of local authorities is a determining factor for attaining sustainable development. Local authorities must be trained and oriented about options available to them for protecting the environment.

38. In addition to the roles that central public administrations play in coordinating services for sustainability, the local authorities can also work to coordinate housing, public works, schools and universities, businesses, and civic, cultural and religious organizations in planning for implementing the systems for sustainable development. Local infrastructure needs can be met through planning, including even locally 'financed" projects through contributions or levies on labor and materials. Government and public administration should provide training and capacity building for local authorities in implementing environmental protection measures which the local authority identifies as a priority.

METHODOLOGIES

39. A range of methods exist whereby public administration may implement and evaluate environmental protection. These include the adoption and enforcement of framework environmental laws integrating sectorial legislation in water or air pollution, soil contamination or erosion, drinking or ground water quality, protection of flora and fauna, and ensuring the public health. Such laws require wide-spread public debate prior to their revision and adoption, and need to reflect the cultural and social values of the people in the jurisdiction where they are to be adopted, or else the laws will lack consensus and public support needed for their effective implementation.

40. Environmental protection systems at all levels should be based on principles of transparency and accountability. Public disclosure of applications for environmental licenses, permits or contracts permits all potentially affected environmental interests to participate in decisions affecting them. Public disclosure discourages biased or corrupt transactions. When the official responsible for decisions must personally and publicly announce a decision, there is a greater likelihood that an open and honest effort will be made to ensure environmental protection.

41. Implementation should be effective, accomplished at an efficient level of cost, and be corrected as necessary by use of routine feed-back procedures such as readily available administrative appeals. The procedures for doing so include, inter alia, use of:

(a) National Environmental Action Plans;

(b) National Conservation Strategies;

(c) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) at all levels of government;

(d) Local "Agenda 21" plans;

(e) Monitoring of environmental conditions and the gathering of data;

(f) Systems to incorporate environmental information into decision-making and to provide feed-back to government and public administration about the consequences of those decisions;

(g) Systems of permits to ensure that environmental norms are attained, including inspections, recording violations, issuing warnings, and administrative or judicial prosecution;

(h) Criminal sanctions where appropriate;

(i) Insurance systems and civil liability procedures to repair environmental damage or compensate for losses;

(j) tax instruments such as environmental charges, user fees, tax credits, exemptions or reductions;

(k) Recycling and deposit refund systems;

(l) Positive incentives for both public and private enterprises, for self-monitoring their compliance with applicable environmental laws;

(m) Active use of public advisory committees and public meetings to encourage environmental protection;

(n) Provisions for transnational corporations to meet, as a minimum, the environmental standards required at the location of their headquarters.

42. In employing environmental self-audits, care must be taken to ensure that auditing standards including the scope of the audit, and the qualifications of auditors are well defined .

43. Infrastructure should be provided for all parts of the community if it is to be sustainable. Poor areas should be involved in design and establishment of their infrastructure needs, and the costs of servicing these areas should be met by the community as a whole reflecting the principle of solidarity. When designing and constructing sewage treatment, water purification and other infrastructure to provide environmental protection services to the community, the costs of bonds or other financing means for doing so should be amortized over the life-time of the infrastructure through user-fees, taxes or other means, wherever the economy permits such financing.

44. Environmental education and the training of public administrators and civil society in general in these techniques and options for environmental protection is a very high priority. Without indigenous expertise, the use of such systems will not advance on a sustainable basis.

ECONOMIC MECHANISMS

45. The relationship between environmental quality and economic development is a complex and a challenging one, with implications at both the macro-level and micro level.

46. At the macro-level, traditional indicators such as Gross National Product (GNP) and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) are increasingly being recognized as poor indicators of a nation's welfare, and efforts are underway to develop new indices such as the Human Development Index (HDI) to better quantify a nation's well-being. As part of these new efforts, there are also proposals to modify the Systems of National Accounts (SNA) to account for environmental factors.

47. At the micro-level, traditional forms of command/control technology-based pollution regulation are being modified, and many countries are beginning to adopt economic mechanisms which force individual polluters to internalize their external environment costs, through both price-base (e.g., pollution tax) and quantity-based (e.g. marketable permit) approaches. Such approaches potentially have important implications for addressing such global concerns as greenhouse gas emissions; but the Interregional Seminar believes that the following factors must be addressed.

POSITIVE ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC-BASED PROGRAMS

48. Economic-based mechanisms for environmental protection can provide the following:

(a) Such programs can be economically efficient, and therefore minimize pollution control costs;

(b) Such efficiency provides governments with the potential opportunity to set more aggressive environmental protection goals;

(c) Such programs can focus governmental attention and public administration resources towards collective choice decisions (e.g., the setting of overall environmental goals), and minimizes efforts in day-by-day pollution control decisions.

(d) Such programs encourage technological innovation, provide incentives to minimize and prevent pollution, and lead to development of cleaner technology;

(e) Such programs are compatible with the Polluter Pays Principle, and the funds collected from such mechanisms can be employed towards the public good.

ROLE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS

49. While such programs may be efficient, they can introduce considerable administrative burdens for public administrators. These systems depend on having efficiently collected environmental information and on environmental legislation and regulations, and such environmental infrastructure is not yet in place in many countries. These systems should include provisions for the following: identification of the polluters and specific quantities of pollutants; indicators which identify the environmental impact of such pollution; technical expertise concerning the options available for pollution control or prevention measures; adequate environmental reporting systems; and adequate legal and regulatory functions in the field of environmental protection. The ability of public administrators to implement economic-based programs where such systems do not exist is problematic. The number of States able to make use of economic-based programs is currently unknown and requires study.

EXPERIENCE

50. While there have been numerous applications of such techniques employed in the developed world, little attention has been paid towards their applicability in developing countries. The developing world is likely to experience many implementation concerns associated with resource constraints. Comparable tests of economic-based programs under such conditions would provide a valuable testing ground for public administration, prior to the development of international treaties calling for their development on a global basis.

JOINT IMPLEMENTATION

51. The Convention on Climate Modification provides, in Article IV, for the joint implementation (JI) of projects to link in a complementary and mutually beneficial way the undertakings of different regions, including between developed and developing countries. Such projects may be seen in an economics-based context (i.e., the initial testing ground for the introduction of economic-based mechanisms into developing countries). The establishment of such JI programmes should also provide training/instruction for public administrators in both the theory and use of such economic approaches, and the administrative characteristics of their implementation.

EQUITY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE CHARACTERISTICS

52. All economic programs have equity as well as efficiency characteristics, and the explicit definition of distributional characteristics - on both an international and domestic basis - is a key consideration in their implementation. Efforts undertaken for sustainable development must expressly address the need for social justice, and equity concerns must be included in the design of economic-based mechanisms along with public administration factors such as program complexity, transparency, and ultimate effectiveness.

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT

53. The introduction of economic-based mechanisms for environmental protection represents a significant change, and one not undertaken lightly in countries whose current economic and environmental resources are already under considerable stress. Economic efficiency is an important characteristic for countries with limited resources for environmental spending. However, the numerous public administration constraints discussed are very real, and must be addressed. Since the global basis of many environmental concerns is now clear, it is imperative that international efforts to address these concerns provide information, training and other development support for the public administrators who must ultimately implement them.

CONCLUSION

54. The roles of Government and public administration to ensure that present and future generations may enjoy their right to a balanced and healthy environment are a fundamental component of sustainable development. The Seminar concluded with the hopes that the United Nations General Assembly may find these considered recommendations to be useful, and that the Resumed 50th Session of the General Assembly may be celebrated for launching a renewed world-wide effort to strengthen public administration.

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ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Letter dated 21 March 1996 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

As you know, the Third United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices was held in Geneva from 13 to 21 November 1995 under the chairmanship of the representative of Venezuela. The Conference adopted the resolution which I am pleased to annex to this letter and which, inter alia, recommends that the General Assembly should change the title of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices to that of Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy (para. 14 of the resolution).

Owing to the fact that the Review Conference completed its work on 21 November 1995, it was not possible to transmit, for subsequent adoption by the General Assembly, the draft resolution contained in its conclusions. Since the next session of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts is scheduled to take place in the second half of this year, it would be useful for the General Assembly to decide as soon as possible on the proposed change recommended by the Conference. Accordingly, it is felt that the best time for adopting the new title of the Group would be during one of the upcoming meetings of the resumed session of the General Assembly.

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In view of the foregoing, we should like to request that the discussion of sub-item (a) of General Assembly agenda item 95, "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation", should be reopened in order to consider the draft resolution annexed hereto and I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly.

(Signed) Oscar R. de ROJAS
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative
to the United Nations
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

[Original: English]

Draft resolution

Follow-up action by the General Assembly on the resolution adopted on 21 November 1995 by the Third United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Restrictive Business Practices

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/63 of 5 December 1980, whereby it adopted the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, including paragraph 1, section G, thereof, providing that an Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices operating within the framework of a committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development would provide the institutional machinery,

Recalling in particular paragraph 3 of that resolution, whereby it requested the Trade and Development Board, at its twenty-second session, to establish an intergovernmental group of experts on restrictive business practices, operating within the framework of a committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to perform the functions designated in section G of the Set of Principles and Rules,

Recalling further its decision 48/442 of 21 December 1993, convening the Third United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices,

1. Takes note of the resolution adopted on 21 November 1995 by the Third United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices; a/

2. Endorses the recommendation contained in paragraph 14 of that resolution to change the title of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices to "Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy".

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a/ TD/RBP/CONF.4/14.

United Nations

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Agenda item 167

Financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

By its resolution 1035 (1995) of 21 December 1995, the Security Council established the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) for a period of one year. The Council subsequently, by resolution 1038 (1996) of 15 January 1996, authorized the United Nations military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula. The mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) will continue until 15 July 1996.

Although an independent mission, for administrative and budgetary purposes, UNMOP is treated as part of UNMIBH.

The present report contains the budget for the maintenance of UNMIBH for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997. On a full cost basis, the budget amounts to $158,799,600 gross ($150,854,700 net) and provides for 28 military observers, 5 military liaison officers, 1,721 civilian police, 383 international staff and 905 local staff.

This report should be read in conjunction with document A/50/696/Add.4, which contains, *inter alia*, the political mandate, operational plan and organizational charts for UNMIBH.

The action to be taken by the General Assembly is set out in paragraph 10, namely, the appropriation of $158,799,600 gross ($150,854,700 net) for the maintenance of UNMIBH for the 12-month period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, to be assessed at a monthly rate of $13,233,300 gross ($12,571,225 net), subject to extension(s) of the Mission's mandate by the Security Council.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report contains the proposed budget for the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), including the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP). Information concerning the political mandate and operational requirements of UNMIBH and UNMOP is contained in sections II and III, respectively, of document A/50/696/Add.4.

A. United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina

2. By its resolution 1035 (1995) of 21 December 1995, the Security Council established, for a period of one year, a United Nations civilian police force to be known as the International Police Task Force (IPTF) and entrusted with the tasks set out in paragraph 11 of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the "Peace Agreement") (A/50/790-S/1995/999) and a United Nations civilian office with the responsibilities set out in the report of the Secretary-General dated 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1031). This operation is currently referred to as the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH). For a list of the tasks entrusted to IPTF and a description of the responsibilities of the United Nations civilian office, see A/50/696/Add.4, paragraphs 25 and 27.

3. Subsequently, by a letter from the President of the Security Council dated 7 March 1996 (S/1996/174), the Council agreed to the Secretary-General's proposal of deploying five military liaison officers to UNMIBH in order to strengthen the liaison arrangements between the Mission and the Implementation Force (IFOR).

B. United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka

4. The deployment of United Nations military observers in the Prevlaka peninsula was originally authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 779 (1992) of 6 October 1992. In paragraph 9 of his report to the Security Council dated 6 February 1996 (S/1996/83), the Secretary-General reaffirmed his intention to maintain 28 military observers in the Prevlaka area under the command and direction of a Chief Military Observer reporting directly to United Nations Headquarters in New York. The mission is known as the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP).

5. Although an independent mission, for administrative and budgetary purposes UNMOP is treated as part of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

II. Cost estimates for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997

6. The total cost of maintaining UNMIBH for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 is estimated at $158,799,600 gross ($150,854,700 net) (see annex I). It provides for the additional requirement of five military liaison officers, who are needed to strengthen the liaison arrangements between UNMIBH and IFOR, and a net decrease of seven personnel (six international and two locally recruited staff) due to the closing down of the Office of the Special Coordinator for Sarajevo on 30 April 1996, offset by an additional D-2 post required to provide a Deputy to the Special Representative. Some 23 per cent of these amounts is based on standard ratios and costs contained in the standard ratio/cost manual, while the remaining 77 per cent covers mission-specific requirements and other items that may vary from the standards. These mission-specific requirements and variations cover 68 items and are described in annex II.A. The average daily cost of one civilian police officer is $247, including attributable support

costs. This represents a decrease of $11 in the average daily cost of one civilian police officer compared to the previous budget. This decrease is attributable primarily to the exclusion of non-recurrent costs.

7. A detailed breakdown of the cost estimates by budget line is contained in annex I, which also reflects the recurrent cost estimates for the month of June 1996. Information on the six-month period beginning on 1 January 1996 is shown in annexes V and VI to document A/50/696/Add.4. The recurrent cost for June 1996 (column 1) has been used to project estimated costs for the next 12-month period (column 2), and additional requirements to cover the cost of full deployment of the Mission are shown in column 3. The total requirements for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 are shown in column 4. Supplementary information in respect of the additional requirements is included in sections A and B of annex II. Section A provides mission-specific cost parameters and section B provides supplementary explanation of the estimates.

III. Staffing requirements

8. Changes to the proposed staffing are shown in the table. The closing down of the Office of the Special Coordinator for Sarajevo on 30 April 1996 has resulted in a decrease of six international staff (1 ASG, 1 D-1, 2 P-4 and 2 General Service) and two locally recruited staff. For administrative and budgetary purposes, the Office of the Special Coordinator for Sarajevo was treated as part of UNMIBH (see A/50/696/Add.4, para. 17). Provision is also made for an additional D-2 post for the Deputy to the Special Representative.

9. The detailed breakdown of the staffing table and monthly deployment of both military and civilian personnel are contained in annexes III and IV, respectively. The job description for the proposed new D-2 post is shown in annex V.

Table **Current and proposed staffing table**

	Previous period	*Proposed staffing requirement*	*Net change*
Under-Secretary-General	—	—	—
Assistant Secretary-General	2	1	(1)
D-2	2	3	1
D-1	6	5	(1)
P-5	11	11	—
P-4	42	40	(2)
P-3	49	49	—
P-2	8	8	—
Field Service	144	144	—
General Service (Principal level)	4	4	—
General Service (Other level)	117	115	(2)
Security Service	3	3	—
Subtotal	**388**	**383**	**(5)**
Local	907	905	(2)
Total	**1 295**	**1 288**	**(7)**

IV. Action to be taken by the General Assembly at its fiftieth session

10. The action to be taken by the General Assembly at its fiftieth session in connection with the financing of UNMIBH is the appropriation of $158,799,600 gross ($150,854,700 net) for the maintenance of UNMIBH for the 12-month period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, to be assessed at a monthly rate of $13,233,300 gross ($12,571,225 net), subject to extension(s) of the Mission's mandate by the Security Council.

Annex I
Cost estimates for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997

(Thousands of United States dollars)

		June 1996 (1)	1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 x 12 months (2) = (1)x12	Additional requirements (3)	Total costs (4) = (2) + (3)
1.	**Military personnel costs**				
	(a) Military observers				
	Mission subsistence allowance	78.8	945.6	174.2	1 119.8
	Travel costs	9.0	108.0	(9.0)	99.0
	Clothing and equipment allowance	0.5	6.0	0.6	6.6
	Subtotal	**88.3**	**1 059.6**	**165.8**	**1 225.4**
	(b) Military contingents				
	Standard troop cost reimbursement	—	—	—	—
	Welfare	—	—	—	—
	Rations	—	—	—	—
	Daily allowance	—	—	—	—
	Mission subsistence allowance	—	—	—	—
	Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of troops	—	—	—	—
	Clothing and equipment allowance	—	—	—	—
	Subtotal	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
	(c) Other costs pertaining to military personnel				
	Contingent-owned equipment	—	—	—	—
	Death and disability compensation	58.3	699.6	2.0	701.6
	Subtotal	**58.3**	**699.6**	**2.0**	**701.6**
	Total, line 1	**146.6**	**1 759.2**	**167.8**	**1 927.0**
2.	**Civilian personnel costs**				
	(a) Civilian police				
	Mission subsistence allowance	4 656.9	55 882.8	2 237.0	58 119.8
	Travel costs	24.0	288.0	4 875.0	5 163.0
	Clothing and equipment allowance	28.7	344.4	—	344.4
	Subtotal	**4 709.6**	**56 515.2**	**7 112.0**	**63 627.2**
	(b) International and local staff				
	International staff salaries	1 056.2	12 674.4	5 916.2	18 590.6
	Local staff salaries	535.5	6 426.0	1 284.6	7 710.6
	Consultants	—	—	—	—
	Overtime	10.7	128.4	25.8	154.2
	Common staff costs	659.7	7 916.4	2 989.1	10 905.5
	Mission subsistence allowance	1 049.5	12 594.0	5 372.6	17 966.6
	Other travel costs	13.0	156.0	—	156.0
	Subtotal	**3 324.6**	**39 895.2**	**15 588.3**	**55 483.5**

		1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997			
		June 1996 (1)	x 12 months (2) = (1)x12	Additional requirements (3)	Total costs (4) = (2) + (3)
	(c) *International contractual personnel*	—	—	—	—
	(d) *United Nations Volunteers*	—	—	—	—
	(e) *Government-provided personnel*	—	—	—	—
	(f) *Civilian electoral observers*	—	—	—	—
	Subtotal	—	—	—	—
	Total, line 2	**8 034.2**	**96 410.4**	**22 700.3**	**119 110.7**
3.	**Premises/accommodation**				
	Rental of premises	231.5	2 778.0	—	2 778.0
	Alterations and renovation of premises	—	—	—	—
	Maintenance supplies	97.6	1 171.2	—	1 171.2
	Maintenance services	65.8	789.6	—	789.6
	Utilities	320.3	3 843.6	—	3 843.6
	Construction/prefabricated buildings	—	—	—	—
	Total, line 3	**715.2**	**8 582.4**	**—**	**8 582.4**
4.	**Infrastructure repairs**				
	Upgrading of airstrips	—	—	—	—
	Upgrading of roads	—	—	—	—
	Repair of bridges	—	—	—	—
	Total, line 4	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
5.	**Transport operations**				
	Purchase of vehicles	—	—	—	—
	Rental of vehicles	18.6	223.2	(127.2)	96.0
	Workshop equipment	—	—	—	—
	Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	74.7	896.4	2 367.8	3 264.2
	Petrol, oil and lubricants	174.7	2 096.4	523.9	2 620.3
	Vehicle insurance	20.7	248.4	9.5	257.9
	Total, line 5	**288.7**	**3 464.4**	**2 774.0**	**6 238.4**
6.	**Air operations**				
	(a) *Helicopter operations*				
	Hire/charter costs	172.4	2 068.8	—	2 068.8
	Aviation fuel and lubricants	16.6	199.2	—	199.2
	Positioning/depositioning costs	—	—	—	—
	Resupply flights	—	—	—	—
	Painting/preparation	—	—	—	—
	Liability and war-risk insurance	4.5	54.0	—	54.0
	Subtotal	**193.5**	**2 322.0**	**—**	**2 322.0**
	(b) *Fixed-wing aircraft*				
	Hire/charter costs	—	—	—	—
	Aviation fuel and lubricants	—	—	—	—
	Positioning/depositioning costs	—	—	—	—

		June 1996 (1)	1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997: x 12 months (2) = (1)x12	Additional requirements (3)	Total costs (4) = (2) + (3)
	Painting/preparation	—	—	—	—
	Liability and war-risk insurance	—	—	—	—
	Subtotal	—	—	—	—
(c)	*Aircrew subsistence allowance*	2.1	25.2	—	25.2
(d)	*Other air operations costs*				
	Air traffic control services and equipment	1.0	12.0	—	12.0
	Landing fees and ground handling	5.7	68.4	—	68.4
	Fuel storage containers	—	—	—	—
	Subtotal	6.7	80.4	—	80.4
	Total, line 6	202.3	2 427.6	—	2 427.6
7.	**Naval operations**	—	—	—	—
8.	**Communications**				
(a)	*Complementary communications*				
	Communications equipment	—	—	—	—
	Spare parts and supplies	59.8	717.6	—	717.6
	Workshop and test equipment	—	—	—	—
	Commercial communications	424.3	5 091.6	(621.6)	4 470.0
	Subtotal	484.1	5 809.2	(621.6)	5 187.6
(b)	*Main trunking contract*	—	—	—	—
	Total, line 8	484.1	5 809.2	(621.6)	5 187.6
9.	**Other equipment**				
	Office furniture	—	—	—	—
	Office equipment	—	—	—	—
	Data-processing equipment	—	—	—	—
	Generators	—	—	—	—
	Observation equipment	—	—	—	—
	Petrol tank plus metering equipment	—	—	—	—
	Water and septic tanks	—	—	—	—
	Medical and dental equipment	—	—	—	—
	Accommodation equipment	—	—	—	—
	Miscellaneous equipment	—	—	—	—
	Field defence equipment	—	—	—	—
	Water purification equipment	—	—	—	—
	Refrigeration equipment	—	—	—	—
	Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	93.5	1 122.0	—	1 122.0
	Total, line 9	93.5	1 122.0	—	1 122.0
10.	**Supplies and services**				
(a)	*Miscellaneous services*				
	Audit services	—	—	91.8	91.8
	Contractual services	105.7	1 268.4	—	1 268.4
	Data-processing services	—	—	—	—

		1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997		
	June 1996 (1)	x 12 months (2) = (1)x12	Additional requirements (3)	Total costs (4) = (2) + (3)
Security services	65.0	780.0	—	780.0
Medical treatment and services	2.9	34.8	1.6	36.4
Claims and adjustments	40.0	480.0	—	480.0
Official hospitality	2.0	24.0	—	24.0
Miscellaneous other services	4.0	48.0	252.0	300.0
Subtotal	**219.6**	**2 635.2**	**345.4**	**2 980.6**
(b) *Miscellaneous supplies*				
Stationery and office supplies	40.7	488.4	57.3	545.7
Medical supplies	11.5	138.0	7.5	145.5
Sanitation and cleaning materials	11.7	140.4	41.5	181.9
Subscriptions	0.2	2.4	—	2.4
Electrical supplies	30.0	360.0	—	360.0
Ballistic protective blankets for vehicles	—	—	—	—
Uniform items, flags and decals	14.2	170.4	(57.4)	113.0
Field defence stores	10.0	120.0	—	120.0
Operational maps	10.8	129.6	(129.6)	—
Quartermaster and general stores	11.5	138.0	7.5	145.5
Miscellaneous supplies	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**140.6**	**1 687.2**	**(73.2)**	**1 614.0**
Total, line 10	**360.2**	**4 322.4**	**272.2**	**4 594.6**
11. Election-related supplies and services	—	—	—	—
12. Public information programmes				
Equipment	—	—	—	—
Materials and supplies	9.2	110.4	—	110.4
Contractual services	13.5	162.0	—	162.0
Department of Public Information production costs	—	—	—	—
Total, line 12	**22.7**	**272.4**	**—**	**272.4**
13. Training programmes	**17.6**	**211.2**	**—**	**211.2**
14. Mine-clearing programmes				
(a) *Acquisition of equipment*				
Mine-clearing equipment	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous equipment	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
(b) *Supplies, services and operating costs*				
Wages and food supplement	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous services	9.0	108.0	—	108.0
Miscellaneous supplies	6.0	72.0	—	72.0
Subtotal	**15.0**	**180.0**	**—**	**180.0**
Total, line 14	**15.0**	**180.0**	**—**	**180.0**
15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization	—	—	—	—

	June 1996 (1)	1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 x 12 months (2) = (1)x12	Additional requirements (3)	Total costs (4) = (2) + (3)
16. Air and surface freight	—	—	—	—
Transport of contingent-owned equipment	—	—	—	—
Military airlifts	83.4	1 000.8	—	1 000.8
Commercial freight and cartage	83.4	1 000.8	—	1 000.8
Total, line 16	—	—	—	—
17. Integrated Management Information System	282.6	3 391.2	(3 391.2)	—
18. Support account for peace-keeping operations	474.5	5 694.0	2 250.9	7 944.9
19. Staff assessment	11 220.6	134 647.2	24 152.4	158 799.6
Total, lines 1-19	(474.5)	(5 694.0)	(2 250.9)	(7 944.9)
20. Income from staff assessment	—	—	—	—
21. Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	(474.5)	(5 694.0)	(2 250.9)	(7 944.9)
Total, lines 20-21	11 220.6	134 647.2	24 152.4	158 799.6
Gross requirements	10 746.1	128 953.2	21 901.5	150 854.7
Net requirements	—	—	—	—
22. Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	10 746.1	128 953.2	21 901.5	150 854.7
Total resources				

Annex II
Supplementary information on the cost estimates for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997

A. Mission-specific costs and ratios

Description	Previous submission	Proposed estimates: Average strength	Proposed estimates: Unit or daily cost (United States dollars)	Proposed estimates: Monthly cost (United States dollars)	Ratio	Explanation
1. Mission subsistence allowance						
(a) First 30 days						
ASG	150		150			Mission subsistence allowance rates became effective in April 1995.
D-2/D-1	132		132			
Others	120		120			
(b) After 30 days						
ASG	112.50		112.50			
D-2/D-1	99		99			
Others	90		90			
2. Travel costs						
Military observers/civilian police	1 500		1 500			
3. Military personnel						
Military observers	27	28				Represents full deployment of military observers and additional 5 military liaison officers.
Military liaison officers		5				
4. Civilian personnel						
Civilian police	1 096	1 721				Represents full deployment of civilian personnel.
International staff	150	373				
Local staff	751	905				
5. Hazard duty pay						
International staff	902			902		Effective since 1 March 1995.
Local staff	119			142		See section B of the present annex for additional information.
6. Local staff						
Net salary	592			710		See section B of the present annex for additional information.
Common staff costs	50			60		
Staff assessment	142			170		

Description	Previous submission	Proposed estimates: Average strength	Proposed estimates: Unit or daily cost (United States dollars)	Proposed estimates: Monthly cost	Ratio	Explanation
7. Rental of premises						
UNMIBH						
Sarajevo headquarters	20 000			20 000		
Regional headquarters (3)	45 000			45 000		
Civilian police stations, land leases (55)	55 000			55 000		
Civilian police stations, commercial leases (54)	108 000			108 000		
UNMOP						
Land leases, headquarters	1 000			1 000		
Land leases, observation posts (10)	2 500			2 500		
8. Utilities						
UNMIBH						
Electricity	134 940			134 940		
Water	51 970			51 970		
Gas and heating fuel	28 310			28 310		
Generator fuel	99 210			99 210		
UNMOP						
Electricity	350			350		
Water	150			150		
9. Vehicles						
UNMIBH						
Passenger vehicles*	1:2.6				1:2.6	Based on 806 passenger vehicles for 1,721 civilian police, 383 international civilian staff and 5 military liaison officers.
Civilian pattern	943	985				
Rented	3	1				
Trailers - United Nations owned	33	33				
UNMOP						
Passenger vehicles*	1:2.6				1:2.6	Based on 12 passenger vehicles for 28 military observers and 3 international civilian staff.
Civilian pattern	12	12				
10. Spare parts, repair and maintenance of vehicles						
Civilian pattern	100			300		See section B of the present annex for additional information.

* The ratio for the previous budget period (A/50/696/Add.4, annex VI.A) *should read* 1:2.6.

Description	Previous submission	Proposed estimates: Average strength	Unit or daily cost (United States dollars)	Monthly cost	Ratio	Explanation
Rented	500			500		
Trailers	80			80		
11. Petrol						
Civilian pattern	221			221		Petrol consumption is based on average mileage of 1,670 km per vehicle per month at 4 km per litre at a cost of $0.53 per litre.
Rented	221			221		
12. Vehicle insurance						
Civilian pattern	20.80			20.80		Current rate for world wide vehicle third-party liability insurance
Rented	30			30		Local rates for rentals
13. Helicopters (number)						
Bell 212	2	2				
14. Helicopters (flying hours)						
Bell 212	60	60				
15. Helicopters (extra hours)						
Bell 212	20	20				
16. Helicopter rental - block hours (each)						
Bell 212	77 220			77 220		
17. Helicopter rental - extra hours (each)						
Bell 212	9 000			9 000		
18. Aviation fuel						
Bell 212	7 560			7 560		393.75 litres per hour for 80 hours at $0.24 per litre.
19. Helicopter insurance (each)						
Bell 212	2 250			2 250		
20. Other air operations costs						
Crew allowance	2 100			2 100		
Ground handling	5 700			5 700		
Traffic control services	2 100			2 100		
21. Communications equipment						
Antenna base/repeater station (132)	1:1				1:1	One base station per premises (headquarters, 3 regional headquarters, 17 district offices, 109 police stations and 2 liaison offices)
INMARSAT C terminals (132)	1:1				1:1	

Description	Previous submission	Average strength	Proposed estimates: Unit or daily cost (United States dollars)	Proposed estimates: Monthly cost (United States dollars)	Ratio	Explanation
22. Satellite communications						
UNMIBH						
Transponder rental	14 000			14 000		
INMARSAT C terminals (132)	500			500		
INMARSAT M terminals (4)	5 000			5 000		
UNMOP						
INMARSAT C terminal	500			500		
INMARSAT M terminal	5 000			5 000		
23. Commercial communications	250 000			250 000		

B. Supplementary explanation

1. Additional requirements relate to five days needed to adjust the projected 12-month estimate based on June 1996, and the cost of five military liaison officers and the full deployment of the civilian staff. For budgetary purposes, provision for the military liaison officers is made under budget line 1 (a), Military observers.

2. *Military observers*

   (a) *Mission subsistence allowance*. Provision is made for 30 days at $120 for 28 military observers and 5 military liaison officers during rotation periods ($118,800) and the remaining 11,055 person-days at $90 ($994,950). Additionally, the estimate provides for travel allowance within the mission area in the amount of $500 per month ($6,000). This amount provides for payment of an accommodation allowance up to $60 per person per day in respect of military observers who cannot be provided with United Nations accommodation while on duty travel within the mission area.

   (b) *Travel Costs*. Requirements under this heading provide for the rotation travel of 28 military observers and 5 military liaison officers at $3,000 per rotation, for a total cost of $99,000.

   (c) *Clothing and equipment allowance*. Provision is made for the payment of a clothing allowance at the rate of $200 per annum per person for 28 military observers and 5 military liaison officers.

3. *Civilian police*

   (a) *Mission subsistence allowance*. The estimate provides for 30 days at $120 for 1,721 civilian police during rotation periods ($6,195,600) and the remaining 576,535 person-days at $90 ($51,888,150). Additionally, the estimate provides for travel allowance within the mission area in the amount of $3,000 per month ($36,000). This amount provides for payment of an accommodation allowance up to $60 per person per day in respect of civilian police who cannot be provided with United Nations accommodation while on duty travel within the mission area.

   (b) *Travel costs*. Requirements under this heading provide for the rotation travel of 1,721 civilian police at $3,000 per rotation for a total cost of $5,163,000.

4. *Death and disability compensation*. Additional requirements in the amount of $2,000 are required to adjust the annual estimate to 1 per cent of the average monthly strength for military observers and civilian police. This estimate is based on an average payment of $40,000 for death, injury, disability or illness resulting from service in the mission.

5. *International and local staff*

   (a) *International staff*. Adjustments to the 12-month estimate reflect full deployment of international staff. Changes to the proposed staffing table contained in A/50/696/Add.4, annex XII.B, are shown in the table in section IV of the present document. The monthly deployment of both military and civilian personnel is shown in annex IV.

   (b) *Local staff*. Additional requirements under this heading represent a 20 per cent increase in costs compared to the previous period. The payment of a salary advance corresponding to this amount was authorized by the Office of Human Resources Management in response to general increase of salaries in the mission area due to the presence of several international organizations, as an interim measure pending completion of a salary survey. Salary advance will be recovered upon completion of the comprehensive survey.

6. *Other travel costs*. Provision under this heading is made for two trips each month between United Nations Headquarters in New York and the mission area ($96,000), travel of procurement staff ($12,000) and other travel by military and civilian personnel in connection with transition from UNPROFOR to UNMIBH ($39,450). The cost estimate also includes provision for the travel and subsistence expenses of internal auditors for two trips between New York and the mission area ($2,550) and subsistence allowance for 30 days ($6,000). The amount allocated for transportation represents 50 per cent of the actual cost

since the balance will be charged to UNPREDEP. An amount of $91,800 is included for external audit services. (see para. 9 below).

7. *Transport operations*. The number of United Nations-owned vehicles has been increased from 988 to 1,030 to reflect the total number of vehicles to be transferred from the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters as shown in A/50/696/Add.4, annex XVI. Operating costs for the previous six-month period were based on an establishment of 988 vehicles. Changes in the vehicle establishment are shown in the table. Requirements for spare parts, repairs and maintenance of civilian pattern vehicles have been calculated at a monthly cost of $300 per vehicle rather than $100 per vehicle since none of the mission's vehicles is new. Reduced requirements for other items under this heading relate to the decrease in the number of rented vehicles from five to one. Additionally, an off-road factor of 10 per cent rather 25 per cent has been applied both to spare parts, repairs and maintenance and to petrol, oil and lubricants estimates, to compensate for vehicles that are out of service for repairs. The off-road adjustment has been reduced because of the full deployment of the Mission.

Changes in vehicle establishment

	Previous period	*Transferred from UNPF* [a]	*Net change*
Sedan, heavy	2	2	—
Sedan, light	20	20	—
Jeep, light	240	793	553
Jeep, medium, armoured	15	15	—
Bus, light	28	28	—
Bus, medium	15	15	—
Bus, heavy	3	3	—
Truck, cargo, light	567	5	(562)
Truck, cargo, medium	6	6	—
Truck, cargo, heavy	10	36	26
Truck, ambulance	5	5	—
Truck, crane	5	7	2
Truck, fuel	5	15	10
Truck, mobile and workshop	4	3	(1)
Truck, water	6	6	—
Truck, recovery	4	6	2
Truck, sewage	3	3	—
Truck, tractor	—	3	3
Truck, excavator	—	4	4
Bulldozer	1	1	—
Forklift, light/medium	15	18	3
Forklift, heavy	1	3	2
Trailers	33	33	—
Total	**988**	**1 030**	**42**

[a] As shown in A/50/696/Add.4, annex XVI

8. *Commercial communications*. The decrease under this heading relates to amounts provided in the previous period for telephone installation contracts.

9. *Audit services*. Provision is made for the cost of external audit services.

10. *Medical treatment and services*. Additional requirements in the amount of $1,600 are due to full deployment of the mission.

11. *Miscellaneous other services*. Additional requirements under this heading relate to local and international bank charges claimed by banks for the payment of cheques.

12. *Miscellaneous supplies*. Additional requirements for stationery and office supplies ($57,300), medical supplies ($7,500), sanitation and cleaning materials ($41,500) and quartermaster and general stores ($7,500) are due to full deployment of international staff. Additionally, provision is made for accoutrements for 1,721 civilian police, 28 military observers and 5 military liaison officers at $35 per person ($61,400) and $51,600 for United Nations decals and flags, for a total cost of $113,000 for uniform items.

13. *Integrated Management Information System*. There are no requirements under this heading since the proportionate share of financing from peace-keeping budgets has been met.

14. *Support account for peace-keeping operations*. The decrease of $3,391,200 is due to the fact that the budget of the support account for peace-keeping operations is being presented separately to the General Assembly at its resumed fiftieth session.

15. *Staff assessment*. Staff costs have been shown on a net basis under line item 2(b). The estimate under this heading represents the difference between gross and net emoluments, that is, the amount of staff assessment to which United Nations staff members are subject, in accordance with the Staff Regulations of the United Nations.

16. *Income from staff assessment*. The staff assessment requirements provided for under expenditure budget line item 19 have been credited to this item as income from staff assessment and will be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund established by the General Assembly in its resolution 973 A (X) of 15 December 1955. Member States are given credit in the Fund in proportion to their rates of contribution to the UNMIBH budget.

Annex III
Proposed staffing table

	Professional and above								General Service and other							
	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	FS	GS (Principal)	GS (Other)	SS	Total	UNV	Local	Grand total
Substantive																
Office of the United Nations Coordinator																
United Nations Coordinator	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	4	1	1	3	–	5	–	2	11
Senior Political Adviser	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	3	1	–	2	–	3	–	1	7
Political Liaison Officers	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	3	–	2	8
Legal Advisers	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	4	–	–	2	–	2	–	3	9
Public Information	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	6	–	–	3	–	3	–	15	24
Resident Auditor	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Subtotal	1	2	1	5	6	6	–	21	2	1	13	–	16	–	23	60
Office of Civil Affairs																
Chief Civil Affairs	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	3
Civil Affairs Officers	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	5	–	–	4	–	4	–	4	13
Regional and District Officers	–	–	–	3	20	20	–	43	–	–	20	–	20	–	25	88
Subtotal	–	–	1	4	22	22	–	49	–	1	24	–	25	–	30	104
Civilian police support																
Police Commissioner	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	2	–	3	–	1	6
Legal Officers	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Interpreters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	520	520
Subtotal	–	1	1	–	–	6	–	8	–	1	2	–	3	–	521	532
Subtotal, substantive	1	3	3	9	28	34	–	78	2	3	39	–	44	–	574	696
Administration																
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer																
Chief Administrative Officer	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	3	1	1	2	–	4	–	3	10
Subtotal	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	3	1	1	2	–	4	–	3	10
Administrative Services																
Office of the Chief	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	6
Electronic Data Processing	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	5	–	5	–	4	10
Budget Service	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	3	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	7
Finance	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	–	–	14	–	14	–	9	27
Personnel	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	3	–	3	–	13	19
Procurement	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	1	–	3	–	4	–	6	13
General Services	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	3	3	–	7	–	10	–	20	33
Medical Unit	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3
Subtotal	–	–	–	1	6	7	6	20	4	–	36	–	40	–	58	118

	Professional and above								General Service and other							
	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	FS	GS (Principal)	GS (Other)	SS	Total	UNV	Local	Grand total
Technical Services																
Office of the Chief	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	6
Communications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	1	—	25	—	23	48
Transport	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	13	—	3	—	16	—	35	52
Movement and supply	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	2	—	12	—	14	—	15	32
Engineering	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	4	—	6	—	6	14
Security	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	12	—	2	3	17	—	2	21
Subtotal	—	—	—	1	3	4	2	10	53	—	24	3	80	—	83	173
Regional Offices																
Regional Administrative Officer	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	6	—	3	12
Electronic Data Processing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	6
Finance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	6
Personnel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	4
Procurement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	6	10
General Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	6	12
Medical Unit	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6
Communications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	12	24
Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	21	—	60	81
Movement and supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	12	18
Engineering	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	2	—	23	—	70	93
Security	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	3	13
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	5	82	—	14	—	96	—	184	285
Subtotal, administration	—	—	1	2	12	15	8	38	140	1	76	3	220	—	328	586
UNMOP																
Military Observers Support	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	3	6
Subtotal	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	3	6
Total	1	3	5	11	40	49	8	117	144	4	115	3	266	—	905	1 288

Annex IV
Deployment of personnel

	June 1996[a]	*July 1996*	*August 1996*	*September 1996 to June 1997*
Military observers	28	28	28	28
Military liaison officers	5	5	5	5
Subtotal, military personnel	**33**	**33**	**33**	**33**
Civilian police	1 721	1 721	1 721	1 721
Civilian staff				
USG	—	—	—	—
ASG	1	1	1	1
D-2	2	3	3	3
D-1	5	5	5	5
P-5	7	9	11	11
P-4	24	30	35	40
P-3	24	32	41	49
P-2	6	7	8	8
Field Service	107	120	132	144
General Service (Principal level)	3	4	4	4
General Service (Other level)	70	85	100	115
Security Service	3	3	3	3
Local	905	905	905	905
Subtotal, civilian staff	**1 157**	**1 204**	**1 248**	**1 288**
Subtotal, civilian personnel	**2 878**	**2 925**	**2 969**	**3 009**

[a] As shown in A/50/696/Add.4, annex V.B.

Annex V
Job description

Deputy to the Special Representative (D-2). Acts on behalf of the Special Representative during the latter's absence from the Mission area. Provides advice on all matters relating to the implementation of the United Nations mandate, including the mandate of the International Police Task Force and the United Nations civil affairs component. Assists in the coordination of the activities of United Nations agencies in the Mission in relation to political strategy and operational planning. Assists in the coordination of the functions of the United Nations agencies with the High Representative and the Implementation Force while maintaining the autonomy of the United Nations Mission and its operational components. Ensures cooperation with the International Tribunal in the performance of its mandate.

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